



SATURDAY, June 30. 1722.

To the Author of the London Journal.



**I** Have promised in my last, to shew, that the Pretender's Cause is altogether desperate in England, unless those, whose Duty and Interest in the highest manner oblige them to keep him out, pave the Way for his Return: And this I shall do, by shewing, that there is no Interest within the Kingdom, or out of it, capable of bringing about such a Revolution, which can have the Will to do it. Indeed, such a Convulsion would shake the very Foundations of the Earth, and turn all Nature topsy-turvy. God knows, one Revolution is enough for an Age. I do not deny, but such an Event might have been brought about, if favoured by the Crown, by the Ministers and Officers in Power under it, and abetted by a great neighbouring Potentate, which many People (I hope falsely) think was our Case in a late Reign; and even then the Success would not have been certain; and if it had succeeded, I dare venture to be positive, that those who had been most forward to have brought him in, would have been amongst the first to have turn'd him out again.

I think no Man is now to learn, that Conscience, and the Opinion of Right, have little or nothing to do in Revolutions, but the Resentments of Men, and the gratifying the Views and Expectations of private Persons, or aggregate Bodies; and no formidable Set of Men could have found their Account amongst us, in continuing him upon the Throne, upon the Terms he must have sat there. He is certainly a very weak Man, a great Blight, and of a fawning and morose Temper; and the near Prospect of the Possession of three Crowns could not make him temperate with his then Interest, and to disguise his Religion to those who were contented to be deceived, that they might deceive others; and therefore it is impossible to believe, that a Prince so qualified, provoked by his Expulsion, acquainted personally with few or none amongst us, and educated in the Religion and Maxims of France and Rome, restored by their Means, and supported by them, would act afterwards upon other Maxims than what he had before imbibed; and would be constantly inculcated into him by his foreign Tutors abroad, and his Priests at home.

Such Conduct would quickly have made those, who most espoused his Interest at first, soon turn upon him, as they did before upon his Father; and so many Interests in Europe were concerned to separate England from a Dependence upon France, that they would never have wanted a strenuous Assistance, as his Father found to his Cost, when all the Popish Princes, except France, preferred the Interests of their States before the Interests of their Religion, as France it self would have done upon the like Motives. I hope I shall be forgiven by the Gentlemen of this Cast of Loyalty, if I say that they have sufficiently shewn to the World, that they will espouse the Interests of no Prince any longer than he serves them; and I conceive it is impossible to suppose a Cir-

cumstance that Prince could be in, to answer both their Views, considering his Prejudices and Dependencies.

But whatever might have been practicable then, the Case is far otherwise now: We have a King upon the Throne, who will not be sung out of his Dominions as the late King James was: He will have some Troops at home, who will certainly stand by him: He has great Dominions of his own abroad, and is sure of the Support of powerful Neighbours: His Strength, and that of his Allies, at Sea is so great, that no Invasion can be made upon him, but by Stealth; and that must be always a very inconsiderable one, and cannot be supported but by Accident. Very many, and I hope by far the greatest part of the Nobility, Gentry, and People are devoted to his Person and Title, and would be glad to serve him upon the bottom of Liberty and his true Interest: The dignified Clergy shew their Loyalty in the manner which is most acceptable to him, and every Month adds to their Number by new Creations; and we may reasonably hope, that the rest will not be long left behind.

All who are concerned in the publick Funds, which contain a fourth or fifth Part of the Wealth of the Kingdom, must support an Establishment which supports them, and which if lost, they are undone and lost with it; and every Man who has Property, or the Means of acquiring Property, and has any common Understanding, and a Love for himself and Liberty, must know that so many Interests, and so supported, cannot be shaken but by a long Civil War, and making England the Stage and Field for all the Nations in Europe to fight out their Quarrels in; and such a War must end in making us the Prize of the Victor, and subject us either to a foreign Power or a domestic Tyrant, if we have not the Happiness to be restored to our present Establishment again; and then we shall have had a Civil War for nothing.

If we did not see by daily Experience, that there is not an Opinion in Philosophy, Religion or Politics so absurd, but it finds our Heads wrong enough turn'd to embrace it, I should not think it possible, that any Person, who is not a professed or concealed Papist, could wish for such a Revolution, or any one else fear it, and much less that they should fear it from abroad.

It is certain, the Emperor has so many personal, as well as political Ties and Motives to engage him in the King's Interests, arising from Obligations received, from more expected, and as it is said, contracted for in regard to his Italian Dominions, from their mutual Dependencies upon one another in Germany, and above all, from the Interests of their several Dominions, that it is politically impossible but that he must do all in his Power to support him in his Throne; for when two Nations are situated, that they have nothing to fear from one another, and have a common Interest to watch and oppose a third Power formidable to both, they must be natural Allies without the help of Treaties; and whatever little occasional or personal Differences may happen between the Princes who govern them, yet whilst the Interests of their Dominions are friendly, they will never long continue Enemies, and tho' they do so, yet will always help one another upon any Emergency.

I think I may safely say, that the King has much to hope, and nothing to fear from the lesser Princes of Germany, in respect to his English Dominions; for many of them can, and will help him, and none of them can do him any Harm.

The Safety and Preservation of Holland is so entirely dependent, and wrapt up in our present Establishment, that they

(Price Three Half-pence.)

they must venture all to defend it. We are obliged by Interest, as well as Treaty, to support them against every Power that is capable much to offend them; and their Interest is to keep us in a Situation and Condition to do so; and tho' without doubt they emulate and fear the great Naval Power of England, and our Possession of *Gibraltar*, and would please themselves, and laugh in their Sleeves to see us encroach our Burthens, and enervate our State by airy and romantick Expeditions to do their Business, whilst they lie still, ease their Subjects, and pay off their Debts, yet they will never suffer England to fall under the Dependence of France, Spain, or Rome, tho' they very well know how to make mercantile Advantages of the Weakness of those they have to do with.

The Crowns of Sweden and Denmark can never have a joint Interest to insult us, and at present neither of them have so; for it is said we are engaged by Alliances, to support them against one another, and every one else who has Power enough much to annoy them; nor can they be sure that ever England again will find its Glory and Advantage in the Heroick Gallantry of engaging in the Squabbles of the North, when France and Holland (vastly more concerned in the Event) find theirs in lying still, and letting them agree as they fall out.

The Czar can have no Motives from the Interests of his Dominions, to quarrel with a People from whom his Subjects enjoy an advantageous Trade, and with a Power to which he can't hurt, and which can hurt him: We are no Rivals for adjacent Territories, and he can't rival us in Maritime Power and Trade; and both of us can find our Account in Friendship, and neither in Enmity. His Encroachments in the Ballick have hitherto done us no Mischief, but on the contrary has opened a new Market for Naval Stores, and rendered our Supplies from Sweden and Denmark less precarious: Indeed his conquering either of those Crowns would be very mischievous, but much more so to other Nations than to us, who may be easily supply'd with Naval Stores from our own Plantations; and therefore if his neighbouring, or distant trading Nations apprehend such an Event, they will certainly join together to oppose it, and implore our Assistance upon our own Terms, tho' undoubtedly they will be much better pleased, if we do it for them without asking theirs.

Therefore if any Subjects of ours have given him just Cause of Offence, and made him a Personal Enemy to our Country, we ought to deliver them up, or punish them at home; and if any Nation in Alliance with us, and in Enmity with him, can find their Interest in quarrelling with him, let them quarrel by themselves, and make up their Squabbles as they can, or get the Assistance of those who have Political Motives to oppose his Progress, and put a stop to his growing Power: I doubt we shall have enough to do to defend our selves, and therefore I hope we shall not undo our selves yet farther to conquer for others, and in Instances too which in Times to come may prove fatal to our selves.

The States of Italy are interested to preserve the Naval Power and Greatness of England, if we pursue the Measures which are most advantageous to our selves, namely, to meddle no farther with their Affairs, than to carry on an advantageous Trade with them, and by friendly Offices, proper Negotiations, and perhaps sometimes by the Shew of Force, to protect them against the greater Powers which threaten them. It is certainly their Interest, that we should keep Possession of *Gibraltar* and *Port Mahon*, if we make a right and honest Use of them; for we have nothing to desire from them, but what 'tis their Interest to give, nor they to fear from us, whilst we act as Englishmen; but if we should ever sacrifice our own Interests to such as are not our own, we must thank our selves if we make Enemies of those who would be glad to be our Friends.

It is certainly the Interest of the Kingdom of France to have an impotent Administration, and a distracted State of Affairs in England, and a Prince at the Head of them, that either from Weakness cannot, or from other Motives and Dependences will not obstruct the Union of the Spanish Monarchy to their own, which would soon give them the Possession of it as effectually as if they had conquered it; but the Interest of the Regent, who governs France, is far otherwise: The appearing Prospect, and probable Chance of that Crown's descending to him, or his Posterity, will engage him to support a Power which can alone support him, and which has every Motive to do so. In such a Circumstance of Affairs, no Interest in France, except his immediate Dependents, can abet his Personal Pretensions against the Interests of all France, and therefore he must depend upon foreign Alliances; and England alone can be safely rely'd upon, who has no Claim to any Part of his Dominions, or Interest and Desire to seize them; which cannot be said of the Emperor, or any other Potentate, who has Power and Motives enough to assist him.

I have wondered therefore at the Weakness of our Councils, who can be so often elated or terrified with the Designs of the Regent, who can never confide against us, without conspiring against himself, and so Precipitation even on our Part could make him undermine and betray, in so tender an Instance, his own Interest. I doubt not but he wishes *Gibraltar* out of our Hands; and if Negotiations, or big Words can prevail upon us to part with it, I presume they are easily to be obtained, but he will never join with Spain to force it; this Danger therefore is a meer Bugbear, made use of to delude the Jacobites, and intimidate honest Men, and by making the first plot, or prate and bounce, to govern the others.

So that the Pope excepted, who can do us no harm by his own Force, the King of Spain alone is the Power in Europe that can be concerned to favour the Pretender's Interest; nor could he find his Account in it, unless to open his Way to the Crown of France, in Case of the young King's Death. The Divine Right of Monarchy is the Right Line is so well established in Arbitrary Countries, that I dare say that Prince would be sorry to depend upon a forced Renunciation, and the Power of Spain to defend himself against his Nephew, if other Powers were not at hand to assist him; and no Power in Europe can do it effectually but England; and whilst there is a King at the Head of it, who will pursue his own and his Peoples true Interest in protecting him; and preserving the Friendship which for more than an Age has been propitious to both Kingdoms, and has the Means by the Possession of *Gibraltar* and *Port Mahon*, of resisting any Injury done on his Part; it is wild to think that at great Hazard and Expence he would attempt to bring about a Revolution, which may engage us in a long Civil War, and disenable us to give him the Protection he can receive no where else.

Therefore, if he is favourable to the Pretender's Interest, it must be owing to Personal Resentments, or his Views towards the Crown of France. I hope we shall give him no more Cause for the first; and also the latter he has the Interests of the Regent, of all Germany, Italy, the States of Holland, and indeed of all Europe against him, as well as the united Interest of his own Subjects, who will not be contented to be a Province to France; and I may venture to assert, that whilst we keep the Possession of *Gibraltar*, and make a proper Use of it, he can neither effect the one nor the other; namely, he can never make himself King of France, nor the Pretender King of England.

I am, SIR,

Your most Humble Servant,  
CATO.

#### FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE Troops which the Czar employs on the Expedition in the Caspian Sea consists of 40,000 Men, and his Fleet for that Service is said to be 400 Sail. As the Summer will be spent in this Enterprize, all is like to be calm in the North for some Time, and the Danes will have but little Service for the Naval Preparations which they have been so long making. The Czar has imposed a heavy Tax on the Treasures and Revenues of the Churches in all Parts of his vast Dominions, which will produce an immense Sum of Money, but to what Service it will be applied is unknown. The King of Prussia has assured the Imperial Court that he is far from engaging with the Czar in Measures contrary to the fundamental Laws of the Empire; and that he is ready to furnish his Quota towards supporting the Execution of the Imperial Commission against the Duke of Mecklenburg. The Cardinal du Bois is grown a most considerable Favourite in the Court of France, for since his Majesty's being at Versailles, he has had Access to him in the same manner as the Cardinals de Richlieu and Mazarine formerly had to the French Kings; which new Privilege it is more than probable may have occasion'd the late Report of his being declared Prime Minister. Several Methods are contriving at that Court for redressing of their Finances, which it is apprehended will prove as ineffectual as all their former. The Spanish Squadron spoke of in our last, is sailed from Cadix. The Endeavours of the Court of Spain have hitherto proved fruitless, as to the drawing the King of Sardinia into their Interest. The Emperor has given Orders for convening the States of Hungary; and has notify'd, that he intends to assist there himself. The Imperial Forces in that Kingdom will be augmented to 70,000 Men, and 'tis said 20,000 more are order'd to be levy'd to complete the Imperial Regiments in Case of a Repulse in Italy. The last Adverses from Constantinople import, that the Turkish Squadron, consisting of eight Men of War, is fallen down to the Mouth of the Hellespont, where they are to join some other Ships, and receive on board Troops and Provisions; after which they are to proceed towards Barba-



ry to be reinforced by the Ships of Tunis and Tripoli. Some think this Enterprise is design'd against the Island Goza, near Malte, which is, or may be made strong, so as to check the Maltese Biscuits, if it can be taken.—We are now told the Cambray Congress will certainly be open'd sometime in the next Month.

# L O N D O N .

**T**HE 21st Instant in the Evening the Bailie (demanded at the General Court of the South-Sea Company the Tuesday before) upon the following Question, viz. *That this Court doth agree to the Proposals* (printed in our last) now laid before them for an Agreement with the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, and doth hereby empower the Court of Directors to perfect the same in due Form of Law, was concluded; and on a Scrutiny the Number of Votes for the Question were 247; against it 195; which was declared accordingly.

Capt. Chilly being made Master Intendant of his Majesty's Yard at Woolwich, Mr. George Anson succeeds him in the Command of the Wexel Sloop, which we hear will be station'd on the Coast of Scotland against the Smugglers, &c.

One Mr. King, lately a Distiller in St. John's-street, against whom a Commission of Bankruptcy has been awarded, hath lately been committed to the Compter, being charged with concealing his Effects.

From the 16th to the 23d Instant, there has been exported to Holland 1200 Ounces of foreign Silver.

Humphrey Parsons and Francis Child, Esq; were, on Monday last, elected Sheriffs for this City and the County of Middlesex for the Year ensuing.

One Mary Dennison, a Quaker, of Kirby Stephen in the County of Westmoreland, aged 131, is lately dead there. She was very hearty till within a few Days of her Death, and had her Memory perfect to the last.

The 21st Instant a Fire broke out at the Bear-Inn in Ailesbury, which burnt with such Violence, that part of the Dwelling-House was consumed, and all the Barns and Stables, with all Horses, besides two Houses adjoining, and two loaded Waggonns that stood in the Inn Yard. It is thought all this Mischief is owing to a malicious Person who some Days before had Words with the Inn-keeper, on whom he vowed Revenge.

One Mrs. Carter, in Brookstreet, Holbourn, who had formerly been delivered of Four dead Children by the late ingenious Sir David Hamilton, was last Week delivered of a living Son, to the no small Joy of the Family, by the sole Assistance of Dr. Phillipson.

Mr. Moor, a Gentleman of Newark upon Trent, has sent up to the Royal Society a Tooth of a prodigious Size, supposed to be humane, which was taken from a Skeleton of a Giantick Creature, lately discovered in Derbyshire, by the falling of a great Parcel of Earth from the Brink of a Precipice, under which it was buried. That Gentleman has likewise given the Society an Account of the Dimensions of some other Parts of this Skeleton, which are very surprising.

It's said Ensign Dalbee will shortly be restor'd to his Colours in the Guards.

The Earl of Sunderland's Library was valued, upon an Appraisement, at 14,000 l. The Prussian Minister offer'd 30,000 l. for it, but his Lordship will not dispose of it.

Last Monday the ancient Society of Free Masons held their annual Meeting at Stationers-Hall, which consisted of about Five Hundred Members; when, we hear, they chose the Duke of Wharton to succeed the Duke of Montague, as Governor of that Society; which is said now to consist of Four Thousand Members.

A Labourer that was employed at the New Church now building in St. Martin's Lane, having broke a Limb by an unhappy Accident in his Attendance on that Work, and thereby disabled himself from maintaining his Family by his Labour, a Pension is settled on him from the said Parish for their Subsistence.

Sir John Fellow, late Sub-Governor, and Mr. Houlkitch, a late Director of the South-Sea Company, (and no other Person with them, as has been lately reported,) have bought the Effects in Trade of Mr. Bagnal, the greatest Sugar Baker in Europe; and 'tis said, have taken Mr. Emerson, who was Mr. Bagnal's head Servant, into Partnership with them.

We are now assured that the Emperor has granted to Mr. Colbrook (formerly a Merchant in London, and once that Assistant to the great Mr. Law, when at the Head of the Finances in France) a Patent for the Establishment of an East-India Company in the Austrian Netherlands, excluding all particular Person from trading to the Indies; which may prevent for the future, the selling of Tea for

Half a Crown per Pound in Whitebarrons about the Streets of Oxford, as has been done within these two Years.

The great South-Sea Ship that has been sinking in Part of her Lading at Deptford, is fallen down to Woolwich, and will take in the rest of her Lading there.

Several of the principal Smugglers that have for some Time carried on a Trade in the County of Essex, are taken up, some are committed and others bound over.

On Monday last a Patent pass'd the Seal constituting Mr. Serjeant Denmore one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas (into which Place he was sworn at the same Time before the Right Honourable the Lord Chancellor) in the Room of Mr. Justice Blencoe, who hath resigned on Account of his great Age and Infirmitie.

On Sunday last the Earl of Cincarty, Brother-in-Law to the late Earl of Sunderland, waited on the King to thank him for his most gracious Pardon; and had the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand.

The same Day the Reverend Mr. Trevor, Minister of St. Alphage Church, as he was going into the Desk to perform the Morning Service, his Foot slip'd, and he fractur'd his Thigh.

Several Abuses having been committed in the Mediterranean Passes for protecting our Ships from the Algerine Rovers, &c. proper Measures are taking to regulate the same.

On Tuesday last there was a General Court of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England held at Grocer's Hall, when, after reading the Minutes of the last General Court, and the Resolution of that of the South-Sea Company, the Governor told the Court, that they had received the Proposals at the last Court, and had had Time to consider them, and that it was now before them to resolve in their Turn: Upon which a Motion was made, and seconded, for the following Question; viz. *That this Court doth agree to the Proposals read to them at the last General Court, for an Agreement between the South-Sea Company and the Governor and Company of the Bank of England; and doth hereby empower the Court of Directors to perfect the same in due Form of Law*: which was carried, *Nemine Contradicente*. The Governor then ask'd, if any one had any Thing else to offer before the Secretary read the Minutes of what the Court had now done; but no one making any Motion, the Minutes were read, and the Governor left the Chair. A Gentleman then rose up to speak, but he was soon made sensible that the Court was adjourn'd; upon which a Division arose, and some Time was spent before they were satisfy'd that that Motion was irregular and contrary to Order. Which being at last done, the Assembly dispers'd.

Last Monday Night a Fire began in the Dye-House of Mr. Oliver, a Linnen Dyer and Whittier at Bromly-Hall, which did great Damage, consuming Goods, &c. to the Value of a Thousand Pounds; but it was extinguish'd before it got out of the Work-House.

Our Letters from Dorsetshire mention, that about three Weeks since a Ship appeared at some Distance from the Coast, when they discovered from Shore, by the Help of Glasses, several People getting into the Boat; upon which the Neighbourhood was alarmed, and assembled in a Body to wait the Event: Those in the Boat being by this Time come near the Shore, and seeing they were not like to Land without being examin'd, tack'd about and made the best of their Way back again to the Ship; but the Tide running strong 'twas with great Difficulty they regained her, throwing a Horse they had with them over-board; which swimming to Shore, was sold, with its Furniture, for Sixty Pounds. As most of the Persons in the Boat appeared like Officers, it is thought they were some of the Retinue of the wandering Knight.

There will be shortly a Sale at the Custom-House of all the Goods that have lain in the King's Ware-Houses above a Year, the Duties thereupon not paid or accounted for, according to an Act of Parliament made in the Twelfth Year of the late Queen.

On Tuesday last one Mr. Knight, a Warder at the Tower, passing the Draw-Bridge there, fell into the Ditch and was drowned.

Last Monday Night a Fellow came to a Widow-woman, a Pawn-Broker in Coleman-street, to borrow Thirty Shillings; she refused to lend him the Money: But having Occasion at that Instant to remove a Chest of Drawers into a Closet, she desired he would lend a helping Hand; he did so, and by that Means found an Opportunity of carrying off a Bag that was laid there, wherein was twenty Gold Rings, three Diamond Rings, two Gold Chains, two Gold striking Watches, and one Silver one.

A few Days ago a Merchant of this City had his Pocket picked in Drury-Lane, of Bank and other Notes, to the Value of Five Hundred Pounds.

We







Whereas I Thomas Sadler, dwelling with Mr. William Hirden, at Chalfont near Haverly in Surrey, was twelve Years first personally afflicted with the Venereal Flux, for which I made use of several Medicines, but found no Relief; I applied my self to Mr. JAMES MOORE, Apothecary, at the Palace and Hospital in Abchurch-Lane near Ainslie's-Door, London, who has been personally cured me. About two Years after I was miserably tormented with the Rheumatism, (Coverings all over me, in that I was unable to go) my self being carry'd to Bed, and so bad, I apply'd myself to one of the Sons Mr. MOORE, who having skillfully cured me of my self again, so the said Mr. MOORE, who having skillfully cured me of the Rheumatism also, I desire this may be publish'd for the benefit Good.

THOMAS SADLER.

• • The famous **PLAISTER** for the Stomach

• • THE most severe RHEUMATISM and

174 TINCTURA MIRIFICA: or, The n

• GIBSON'S True Cordial Home-B

151 *An infallible Remedy for broken-minded*

\_\_\_\_\_

April 10, 1722. The Daughter of Susannah

**Steel Spring, of jointed Trusses for the**  
Cure of Ruptures, only so new born Infants, and effe-

Newly published,  
A Treatise of the Diseases of the HEAD.

Composed of such Balsamick Ingredients as are n

**A T the Hungary Water Wars—Made at the Black**

**The ANTI-HYSTERICK**, for Benefit of the Female Sex.

This Day is published, never before printed  
in A. Price, newly engraved on Copper, of a D

\_\_\_\_\_